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BOROUGH OF DAVENTRY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1958





DAVENTRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Telephone:  
Daventry 60/1

Health Dept.,  
Moot Hall,  
DAVENTRY,  
Northants.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Daventry.

I have the honour to present my third Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Town incorporating that of the Public Health Inspector.

The population again shows an increase from 4870 in mid-year 1957 to 5040 in mid-year 1958. Once again this is mainly due to industrial expansion.

The Birth Rate shows an increase of 13 on last year. The Crude Rate being 19.05 (Standardised Rate 18.8) and is in advance of the national figure of 16.4.

There were 94 deaths during the year, an increase of 24 deaths on last year. This gave a Crude Rate of 18.6 (Standardised Rate 10.6). The causes of death remain substantially the same. Heart disease together with diseases of the vascular system were responsible for nearly two thirds of all deaths, and cancer for a little more than an eighth of the total deaths. One death from tuberculosis is recorded, while twelve deaths occurred from other infective respiratory diseases. Three deaths from accidents are reported.

There was a very marked decline in infectious disease notifications, making a total of only 19 cases compared with 161 last year. This was mainly due to fewer measles notifications but a fall from 28 to none in whooping cough notifications is also noted.

Four cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred. These were all mild. None had been immunized. The campaign for poliomyelitis immunization proceeded, and the importation of large quantities of Salk vaccine from the U.S.A. and Canada made it possible for much larger numbers to be immunized. In this town a total of 706 in the 1-14 age group were vaccinated, and 169 in the 15 and over age group. 197 received third injections.

Housing progress was reasonable and 10 Council houses were completed for local applicants, while a further 100 dwellings were under construction to house families moving into the town under the Industrial Expansion Scheme. The number of families re-housed from slum properties totalled 9 and was one short of the annual target fixed by the Council in 1955. An impetus to further development was given by the occupation of 60 new privately built houses.



Engineering work on the new sewage works was well up to schedule despite very wet conditions which prevailed throughout most of the summer. The construction of this new sewage treatment plant was by far the most important of the projects undertaken by the Council during the year.

In conclusion thanks are due to the Public Health Inspector, and all who contributed in any way towards the compilation of this report, to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for help and encouragement, to the County Medical Officer of Health for details of preventive measures against infectious diseases, and to the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit for details of the survey which took place in Daventry in April.

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS,  
Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1959.



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# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1958

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	3,633
Population	...	...	...	5,040
Number of separate dwellings occupied	...	...	...	1,624
Rateable Value 1958 (April)	...	...	...	£74,997
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£300. 7. 8d.

## LIVE BIRTHS: (Rate per 1000 estimated population)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate E & W
Legitimate	54	41	95		16.4
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
	55	41	96	19.05	
				(SR. 18.8)	

## STILL BIRTHS: (Rate per 1000 live and still births)

2	-	2	20.41	21.6
---	---	---	-------	------

## Total Live and Still Births

Male	Female
57	41

## INFANT DEATHS

	Male	Female		
Total	1	-	10.4	22.5
Legitimate	1	-		
Illegitimate	-	-		

<u>INFANT MORTALITY:</u>	(Rate per 1000 live births)	-	total	10.4
"	"	"	legitimate	10.4
"	"	"	Illegitimate	Nil

## NEONATAL (1st 4 weeks)

	Male	Female	
Total	1	-	10.4
Legitimate	1	-	10.4
Illegitimate	-	-	Nil

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births 1.04%

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live births & still births

<u>DEATHS</u> (all causes)	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate E & W
	50	44	94	18.6	11.7
				(SR. 10.6)	

## DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Nil









MORTALITY TABLE 1958

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory...	- 1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	-	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	-	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	10	14
Coronary disease, angina	8	4	12
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	16	13	29
Other circulatory disease...	4	1	5
Influenza	4	2	6
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis	-	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	-	3
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	-	2	2
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTALS	50	44	94



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS OVER PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Crude Rate	Under 1 year		All ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate
1953	4164	51	12.24	2	39.21	204	48.9
1954	4190	63	15.03	1	15.87	43	10.26
1955	4500	79	17.71	Nil	Nil	59	13.11
1956	4580	86	18.77	3	34.88	67	14.63
1957	4870	83	17.04	2	24.09	70	14.37
1958	5040	96	19.05	1	10.4	94	18.6
		(S.R.18.8)				S.R.	10.6





## SECTION A

### Natural and Social Conditions

#### AREA

The acreage of the Town is 3,633 and the population is now over 5,000.

Daventry is one of the Ancient Boroughs and received its first charter from Queen Elizabeth I in 1576. For many years Daventry was a prosperous market town, with its wide rural boundaries and its central, although rather cramped, urban area. It was a busy coaching centre, and the latter provided its main industry, that of whip making. With the disappearance of the coach, employment was provided by the boot and shoe industry and later by addition of the B.B.C. Transmitting Station at Borough Hill.

The character of the town is now changing. Since 1953/54 when a large tapered roller bearing factory of British Timken was established to the North of the Town, there has been steady increase of population. The old town still remains, but what is virtually a new town with its well spaced modern dwellings, is arising to the North and South. Further industrial expansion and development is expected, and a new era of progress and prosperity is anticipated for the town.

#### POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population in 1958, calculated by the Registrar General, was 5,040 representing an increase of 170 on the 1957 figure. Natural increase, excess of births over deaths, was calculated to be 2, the difference being due mainly to movement into the town in connection with industrial expansion.

#### DEATHS

94 deaths compared with 70 for the previous year, gave a crude rate of 18.6 compared with 14.37 for 1957. (S.R.10.6).

53 cases died as a result of heart or diseases of the circulatory system, while 11 died from cancer. One death only is recorded from respiratory tuberculosis, while 3 deaths occurred as a result of accidents and 12 deaths occurred from infective respiratory disease.

#### BIRTHS

Live births numbered 96 giving a rate of 19.05 (S.R. 18.8) per thousand live births, which was higher than that for 1957 when 83 births occurred.

#### STILLBIRTHS

Two stillbirths were recorded during the year.



### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

One illegitimate birth took place during the year, the same as in 1957.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

### INFANT MORTALITY

One death only under the age of 1 year occurred during 1958. This was an infant of two days and failure to survive was due to prematurity together with congenital malformations.





## SECTION B

### General Provisions of Health Service

#### LABORATORY SERVICE

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service is available for work in connection with the diagnosis and control of Infectious Diseases. It is situated adjacent to Northampton General Hospital.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

General medical surgical and infectious disease cases are moved by units of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting as agents for the County Council.

#### TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held in the Abbey Buildings on the third Friday of each month. A monthly Antenatal Clinic is also conducted.

There is still no permanent Dental Clinic in the town but the County Council Mobile Dental Unit pays periodic visits.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee continued to serve both the Borough and the surrounding Rural District.

Since August 1955 a chest clinic service has been instituted at fortnightly intervals at the Danetre Hospital, and continues to be of great service to local patients.

#### NURSING AT HOME

Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives are provided by the County Council.

#### HOME HELP SERVICE

This Service is also provided by the County Council, and is of particular value both in illness and for old people who may with the assistance of a home help remain at home rather than be sent to an institution.

#### HOSPITAL SERVICES

All infectious disease cases, excepting only Tuberculosis sufferers, are treated at Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton, while general medical and surgical cases receive treatment at Danetre Hospital, Northampton General Hospital or Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.





## OLD PEOPLE

### Darby & Joan Club

This Club which has been run voluntarily by the W.V.S. for 10 years, has a membership of over 50. Meetings are held every Friday afternoon which are very well attended, and very popular. During the year various outings have been arranged to places of interest, and other clubs. A garden party is also held annually.

Thanks are expressed to Ladies of this Organisation who by their service do so much to help the old people.

### National Assistance Act 1947 Sec. 47 (Amendment 1951)

Action was necessary in 2 cases under this Act where persons were found to be in need of medical care and attention.



## SECTION C

### Sanitary Circumstances of the District

#### WATER SUPPLY

The main water supply to the town came from Pitsford reservoir and was under the control of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. The water has a total hardness of 120 parts per million which is much softer than the old supply from Monksmoor and Dodford i.e. 350 and 420 parts per million respectively. The supply was very well maintained and adequate for all needs. The consumption rate averaged some 40 gallons per head of population per day for all purposes. The bacterial purity of the water was shown to be very high and regular sampling was carried out by the Water Board to test its fitness. The water contains no excess minerals and is free from metals apart from traces of iron which is a common feature of all the county supplies.

Further extensions were made to the water mains at sites where building operations were being carried out and altogether a total of 1248 yards of 6" diameter and 347 yards of 4" diameter piping was laid.

#### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Where necessary disinfection was carried out at dwellings where cases of infectious disease occurred and advice given to householders for preventing the spread of infection to others.

Only two complaints were received of houses being infested and in both instances the trouble was from fleas. Suitable spraying was carried out to deal with this type of vermin.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Almost the whole of the borough has the public sewerage system available. In the older part of the town a considerable amount of surface water is received into the foul sewers, whereas separate foul and surface water sewers serve the remainder of the district.

The construction of the new £70,000 sewage treatment works which actually started in the latter half of 1957 was steadily approaching completion by the end of the year. The site of the old works was transformed by new settlement tanks, aeration filters, sludge beds and humus chambers together with proper access roads and main pump-house. The task of treating the increasing volume of sewage, estimated to be over 195,000 gallons dry weather flow, so that an acceptable effluent can be discharged can now be faced with confidence. The effluent is received into the canal reservoir situated along Welton Road. Drying and disposal of sludge is not always an easy matter and it may be that further drying beds will be required at an early date if the town goes on expanding.





## SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (continued)

This present age seems to be one in which an ever increasing amount of chemical material is being put into drains both at factories and in the homes. It is important to eliminate the discharge of these chemicals as such a matter can so easily disrupt the bacteriological treatment provided.

Regular analysis of samples of both the incoming and final outgoing effluent entering the reservoir should prove whether this new sewage disposal system is capable of the work for which it was designed.

## RODENT CONTROL

It is not always realised how important is the work concerned with the destruction of rats and mice. Apart from the usual damage associated with infestations of premises these vermin are always a danger to health in that they frequently carry disease germs.

Whilst it can be said that there was no large numbers of rats in any particular part of the town, the number of treatments shown to have been undertaken could easily lead to serious trouble if neglected and the cost of this service is well justified.

The treatments covered the refuse tips, public sewers, business premises and private dwellings. The sewers were again relatively free from trouble of this kind. A free service was provided for treatment of domestic premises whilst a charge covering costs only was made where business premises were dealt with.

Details of treatment of rat infestations are set out below:-

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dwellinghouses	54	46
Business Premises	4	2
Local Authority	5	4
Agricultural	1	4





## REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of refuse from dwellings was made at weekly intervals. All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at a tip situated along the road between Daventry and Dodford. This tip has been in use for 5 years now and will almost certainly be full by the end of 1959. There is, therefore, an urgent need to secure a fresh site for tipping refuse especially as the amount of waste material to be collected is continually increasing with the number of new houses being completed.

Special attention was paid to dealing with the trouble from rodents by the Council's operator and insecticide powder was spread over the tipping face throughout the summer to control fly breeding and destroy crickets.

The operation of a Municipal Dustbin Scheme has proved to be of immense value in dealing with the question of securing proper containers at dwelling houses over the past  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. Altogether 54 bins have been supplied at an annual charge of 7/6d. per dust bin.

## MOVABLE DWELLING

Two licences were granted permitting caravans to be stationed within the Borough. This type of living accommodation whilst very restricted, it does nevertheless provide a temporary home. Periodic inspections were made to ensure the sites were being properly kept.

## PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS 1928 and 1936

21 Licences were granted to the occupiers of premises to store Petroleum Spirit in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations. This number is an increase of one on the previous year and the new licence was granted to Messrs. British Timken Ltd., to store petroleum spirit at their Braunston Road Factory. Your Petroleum Inspector also had to deal with inspection of the new bulk Propane (liquid) storage plant at the above mentioned factory. Regulations were adopted by the Council for ensuring safe storage and distribution of this highly inflammable substance which does not come under the above Acts.

Action was taken to revise existing Licensing Conditions for the storage of petroleum spirit. These were altered in the light of advice contained in the Model Code issued by the Home Office during 1957.



## SECTION D

### HOUSING

The high rate of interest on capital available for housing impeded new building of this kind. However, by the end of the year the rates were falling and the whole situation presented a much more satisfactory picture both from the view of the Local Authority and also that of persons wishing to build their own homes.

During the early part of the year 10 two bedroomed houses were completed for applicants on the local housing list. This number of houses was built to maintain the programme formulated by the Council in 1955 when it was planned to re-house 10 families per year from condemned properties.

Although no further houses were completed for industrial expansion there was considerable building in progress on the Council's estate with the 100 houses to house families coming into the town from overspill areas to work at the new factory of Messrs. British Timken Ltd.

The highest number of private houses ever recorded were built during the year. In all some 60 new dwellings were completed for owner - occupation. Most of these houses being built on 3 sites on the outskirts of the town where estates were being laid out.

It is disappointing to report that only 2 applications were received for Improvement Grants. Both were approved making a total of 23 grants sanctioned during the last 9 years.

9 families were moved by the Council from dwellings subject to demolition orders. There are often special circumstances due either to age, health, size of family or family income which do not permit direct moves from slums to new houses. Very careful consideration was given to these matters by the Housing Committee in effecting such displacement of families from unfit property.

Altogether 20 houses were demolished and a further 4 Demolition Orders made during the period. At the end of the year there were 34 condemned houses standing and 11 of these were still being occupied.

The Public Health Committee's action in recommending purchase of an area of older unfit houses situated along Abbey Street and in proximity to the town is well worthy of mention. This site should prove to be in an excellent position for building homes for aged members of the community and has already attracted a deal of attention.

### HOUSING STATISTICS

#### I Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

1	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses inspected for Public Health or Housing Act defects	...	279
	(b)	Number of Inspections made	... ..	753





# HOUSING STATISTICS (cont'd)

## I Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year cont'd.

2	Number of houses unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense still to be dealt with (figure at 31st December 1958)	...	...	54
3	Number of condemned houses still standing and vacant	...	....	23
4	Number of Condemned houses still standing and occupied	...	...	11

## II Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notice:-

	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or Officers	...	...	68
--	--	-----	-----	----

## III Action under Satutory powers during the year:-

### A. Proceedings under Sec. 9 & 16 of Housing Act, 1957:-

1	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	-
2	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	...	-
a)	by owners	...	-
b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	...	-

### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	2
2	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-			
a)	by owners	...	...	1
b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	1

### C. Proceedings under Sec. 16, 17 & 35 Housing Act, 1957:-

1	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	4
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# HOUSING STATISTICS (cont'd)

2	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	6
3	Number of dwellinghouses demolished by informal agreement with owners	...	...	-
4	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of undertakings not to relet at end of present tenancy accepted by Council under Section 11	...	...	-

## D. Proceedings under Sec. 42 Housing Act 1957:-

1	Number of houses dealt with	...	...	-
2	Number of Clearance Orders made	...	...	-
3	Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	...	...	14

## IV. Housing Act 1957 Part IV - Overcrowding

1	(a) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at end of year	...	...	3
	(b) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	4
	(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	22
2	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	2
3	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	1
	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	5
4	Number of cases in which dwellinghouses became overcrowded again after Local Authority had taken steps to abate same	...	...	NIL



## SECTION E

### Inspection and Supervision of Food and Drink

Considerable time was spent examining food premises during the year and in the main the occupiers of such establishments were disposed to improve conditions for the preparation and storage of food. Certain of the older premises still present problems of a practicable nature, however, whilst the standard of cleanliness and hygiene in some of these was very high there were a few instances by way of contrast where it was necessary to enforce the Food Hygiene Regulations to secure a proper standard.

It is two years since the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 came into force and while not as a direct result of such legislation certain changes have nevertheless taken place in the retailing of food. To this end the town does not as yet have a gleaming self-service store but much more stress is being paid to hygienic packaging and wrapping. The use of plastic and polythene containers is here to stay, while refrigerated display cabinets have greatly extended the range of perishable goods which the ordinary shopkeeper can sell and are to be seen in most food shops. It can be said, therefore, that the regulations have been of assistance in securing improvement and it is pleasing to report that no legal proceedings were instituted during the year for contravention of same.

In one instance proceedings were taken under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 against the Importer of food which was sold when containing foreign bodies. The defendants were successful in their plea of Warranty and the case dismissed. It is important to realise that foreign food producers cannot themselves be proceeded against for failure to comply with the Food & Drugs Act of this country.

The following list sets out the principal type of traders within the Borough:-

Bakehouses	4
Butchers shops	6
Confectionery	6
Cafes	2
Grocers (General)	13
Greengrocers	4
Fried Fish Shops	2
Wet fish shops	2
Licensed Milk Depots	2
Licensed Milk shops	2
Shops registered to sell Ice Cream	14

All milk delivered to domestic premises was supplied in bottles from dairies outside the district. Two shops are licensed for the sale of bottled milk.

Premises registered for the sale of ice cream were visited periodically and found to be satisfactory. Steps were also taken to inspect vehicles selling ice cream within the Borough. No ice cream was manufactured locally.





Details of samples of food taken in the Borough of Daventry by the Staff of the Northamptonshire County Council are reproduced below:-

Milk	11
Condensed machine skimmed sweetened milk	1
Frozen whipped cream	1
Jam	2
Pork sausages	3
Potted meat paste	1
Potted salmon	1
Whiskey	1
	<hr/>
Total	21
	<hr/>

All the samples were satisfactory in every way and complied with the appropriate food standard, and were free from excessive or prohibited preservatives and from metallic contamination.

Certificates were issued to traders submitting food for voluntary condemnation and in most cases consisted of tins of food which had been damaged, or the contents had not been properly sterilized on being canned. This type of unsound food was relatively small in quantity and was removed by the Health Department for disposal by burying at the refuse tip.





The following animals were slaughtered during the year at the one private slaughterhouse situate within the Borough:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	93	Nil	Nil	497	164	Nil
Number inspected	93	-	-	497	164	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	-	-	5	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.2	-	-	1.0	1.9	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	8	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.2	-	-	-	5.0	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



## SECTION F

### Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases

There was a decline in the notifications of infectious diseases as there were only 10 notifications of measles compared with 126 in the previous year.

No cases of whooping cough were notified. Last year there were 28 cases.

Four cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred. Two cases in young men, both unvaccinated, were mild. In addition there were two further cases in a male and female nurse both working at Danetre hospital (husband and wife). Both of these had a mild illness with transient paralysis.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis proceeded, and much larger numbers were immunized. Salk vaccine was imported in large quantities from the U.S.A. and Canada and used in addition to British vaccine. A Total of 706 children of 14 years and under, and 169 over the age of 15 were immunized. 197 receiving third injections. Large clinics were held in the town, and grateful thanks are expressed to the team of voluntary workers who have assisted so ably at these clinics.

Disease	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000 total population
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	0.20
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	3	1	4	0.80
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	-	1	0.20
Food Poisoning	2	1	3	0.60
Measles	4	6	10	2.00
TOTAL	10	9	19	

### SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Once again it is gratifying to record that there has been an excellent response to smallpox vaccination and a total of 130 vaccinations have been performed. 124 receiving primary vaccination, and 6 re-vaccination.

	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Primary	96	1	6	-	21	124
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	2	4	6





POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total	Third inj's	
								0 - 14	15 or over
19	74	84	78	62	181	208	706	197	169

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total	Booster
Diphtheria									
Immunisation only	19	2	1	-	-	12	-	34	98
Combined Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough	47	6	3	-	-	-	-	56	19
<hr/>									
Total Diphtheria									
Immunisations	66	8	4	-	-	12	-	90	117
<hr/>									
Whooping Cough only	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	-

Number of Children who have completed a full

Course of Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1958	1 1957	2 1956	3 1955	4 1954	5 - 9 1949- 1953	10 - 14 1944- 1948	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	30	79	83	83	62	258	264	859



# TUBERCULOSIS

## Age and Sex distribution of new cases and deaths 1958

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 plus	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-

## Cases on Register at 31st December 1958

Designation	Males		Females		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Other	Pulmonary	Other	
Notified in 1958	-	1	2	1	4
Inward Transfers	1	-	1	-	2
Removals	1	-	-	-	1
Remining	19	3	15	2	39



## TUBERCULOSIS

The voluntary After Care Committee continued to give help and look after the needs of local tuberculosis patients. The Committee was founded just after the war and has given excellent service to the community, and has played its part along with the other Health Services in helping to eradicate this disease.

With the continued decline in new cases of tuberculosis it is stimulating to learn that the Committee plans to extend its activities to help persons who are chronic sufferers from other forms of chest diseases.

## MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

### No. 1 Unit Oxford Regional Hospital Board

During the month of April a fourth survey took place in the town. Prior to the visit each household received a letter from your Medical Officer of Health extending an invitation to the public to attend for an X-ray. In all 1680 people were examined, compared with 1543 during the third survey in 1955, with a response from firms of 76%. Two cases of active tuberculosis were discovered and one inactive case. In addition there was 1 case of carcinoma of the lung, and one case of pneumonitis. Details of the findings of the survey are given below. Thanks are expressed to Dr. Gerrard the Medical Director of the Unit for supplying this information.

<u>Summary of Work</u>	Males	Females	Total
No. of miniature films taken ... ..	827	853	1,680
No. recalled for large films ... ..	33	21	54
No. recalled for clinical examination ... ..	7	7	14
No. referred to chest clinic ... ..	3	2	5
No. previously examined by M.M.R. ... ..	627	614	1,241
No. not previously examined by M.M.R. ... ..	200	239	439

### Results of Cases referred to Chest Clinic

Active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment ... ..	1	1	2
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(These were newly discovered;  
did not have positive sputum;  
had previous satisfactory M.M.R examination)

Presumably inactive pulmonary tuberculosis but requiring occasional supervision ... ..	1	-	1
Bronchial carcinoma ... ..	1	-	1
Pneumonitis ... ..	-	1	1
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	3	2	5
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Results of Cases clinically examined by the  
Medical Director but not referred to Chest Clinic

				Males	Females	Total
Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	-	1
Abnormality of bony thorax	...	...	...	-	2	2
Substernal thyroid	...	...	...	-	1	1
Congenital septal defect	...	...	...	1	-	1
Aneurysm	...	...	...	-	1	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	1	-	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	...	-	1	1
Pleural thickening	...	...	...	1	-	1
				4	5	9

Summary of Newly discovered, significant  
cases of tuberculosis found

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Active P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>	<u>Inactive P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>
Boot and Shoe Firms	276	-		-	
Other Firms	393	1		1	
General Public	1,011	1	.99	-	
TOTAL	1,680	2	1.19	1	.60



# SECTION G

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

### Part I - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	13	36	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced	35	71	1	-
(iii) Other premises (excluding outworkers' premises) in which Sect. 7 is enforced	21	49	4	-
	69	156	8	Nil

### Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of Prosecution
	Found	Remedied	Ref. to H.M. Insp.	Ref. by H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent. (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (except outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
	8	8	-	-	NIL

### PART VIII - Outworkers

Number of outworkers registered during the year ... 4





# SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S VISITS DURING THE YEAR

## Housing:

Repairs, Demolition Visits etc.	...	...	...	591
Overcrowding	...	...	...	16
Drainage, W.Cs, sinks etc.	...	...	...	162
Water Supply	...	...	...	4
Food and Drugs and ancillary provisions	...	...	...	141
Food - Inspection and Condemnation	...	...	...	15
Slaughterhouse visits	...	...	...	93
Shops	...	...	...	52
Petroleum Licensing and Supervision	...	...	...	36
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	39
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	10
Verminous Premises and Infestations	...	...	...	26
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	82
Pig keeping and other animal complaints	...	...	...	27
Nuisances	...	...	...	17
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	18
Theatres, Hotels and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	29
Rodent Control	...	...	...	126
Schools	...	...	...	14
Temporary Dwellings	...	...	...	30
Interviews and Visits to Housing Applicants and Tenants of Council Houses	...	...	...	292

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1,844

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